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BARRY PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1956

BY

THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER,

Mary Lennox

B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

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BARRY PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY - 1956.

Constitution of Port Health Authority.

The Port Health Authority was constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 27th. July, 1893, and an amending Order, dated 27th. April, 1938, of the Ministry of Health, made under Sections 3, 9 and 314 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Barry, acting by the Council.

Mayor:

Alderman W.EAST, J.P.

Deputy Mayor:

Councillor R.D.WILLIAMS.

Aldermen:

J.P.BENNETT.	H.W.DURMAN.	Mrs.M.HOLLAND.
R.M.HOWELL.	A.R.M.ROOK.	T.YEOMAN.

Councillors:

T.G.BASSETT.	D.J.BOON, J.P.	B.CRIPPS.
G.E.FOLEY.	L.HEFFERNAN.	Mrs.M.M.HIGGINS.
C.T.HOLMES.	T.JEAVONS.	T.JONES.
C.B.KING.	E.O.MORGAN.	I.E.PHILLIPS.
A.C.PONSFORD.	C.T.PRICE.	W.C.STONE, J.P.
A.G.THOMAS.	G.F.TODD.	A.C.D.WEBBER.

B.WILLIAMS. Mrs.A.O.YEOMAN.

(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st. December, 1956).

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Councillor W.C.STONE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G.E.FOLEY.

The Mayor (Alderman W.EAST, J.P.)

Alderman J.P.BENNETT.	Councillor T.JONES.
Alderman R.M.HOWELL.	Councillor E.O.MORGAN.
Councillor Mrs.A.O.YEOMAN.	Councillor C.T.PRICE.
Councillor D.J.BOON, J.P.	Councillor B.WILLIAMS.

Councillor R.D.WILLIAMS. (Deputy Mayor).

(The above Constitution is as existing on the 31st. December, 1956).

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Public Health Department,
Woodlands Road,
Barry, Glam.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Barry Borough Council (also acting as the Port Health Authority).

Mr.Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the Year 1956.

This is the 68th Annual Report of the Barry Port Health Authority and covers the work of the Authority during the Year. The Report has been prepared on the lines as indicated in a letter from the Ministry of Health dated 20th November, 1956 (M/H. Ref: 5A.93004/3/1C). In compliance with Form Port 20, Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, and XVI are not repeated in full.

Limits of Jurisdiction - During the Year there was no change in the Authority's limits of jurisdiction. The contributing Riparian Authorities are the Cardiff Rural District Council and the Cowbridge Rural District Council.

Rhoose Airport - In addition, the Barry Corporation undertakes health control, on behalf of the Minister of Health, at Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport and a section dealing with this is included at the end of the Report.

SECTION I. - Staff.

No change.

SECTION II. - Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	200	354,363	23	191	1
Coastwise	1,558	1,031,269	9	785	-
Total	1,758	1,385,632	32	976	1

SECTION III. Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC -

Number of passengers INWARDS ... 54) see observations
Number of passengers OUTWARDS .. 57) following.

CARGO TRAFFIC -

Principal IMPORTS - Oil and Spirit;
Coal and Coke;
Grain and Flour;
Pitwood and Mining Timber.

Principal EXPORTS - Coal and Coke;
Oil and Spirit.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive:-

Home Ports.

Great Britain	London and Bristol Channel Ports.
Eire	Dublin, Cork, Waterford.

Foreign Ports.

Belgium.	Antwerp.
France.	Various.
Holland.	Rotterdam.
Portugal.	Lisbon.
Scandinavia.	Various.
U.S.A.	Newport News.

Observations on Table C.

Passenger Traffic. - The figures produced above have been provided through the courtesy of Mr.M.Morgan, H.M. Immigration Officer, Barry, and are further sub-divided, viz:-

Passengers Landed ... ... Aliens 36; British 18
Passengers Embarked ... ... Aliens 23; British 34

The Port of Barry is not an approved port under the Aliens Order, 1953, and this fact is indicated in Section XV.

Cargo Traffic.- The details set out in Table C in respect of Cargo Traffic have been extracted from the following figures kindly produced by the Dock Manager, Barry Docks (British Transport Commission - South Wales Docks).

As a matter of comparative interest, the 1955 figures are also submitted.

IMPORTS.	1956.	1955.
Coal and Coke.	154,885 tons	247,117 tons.
Building and Road Materials	35,540 "	21,655 "
Fruit and Vegetables	778 "	2 "
Grain and Flour	98,820 "	91,478 "
Other Food and Provisions	1,612 "	4,044 "
Oil Seeds and Nuts	-	20 "
Oil and Spirit	163,759 "	198,583 "
Iron and Steel Goods	780 "	7,633 "
Raw Wool	-	2 "
Pitwood and Mining Timber	68,849 "	75,323 "
Other Timber	5,194 "	9,040 "
Chemicals and Chemical Fertilisers	861 "	60 "
Other Commodities	12,213 "	29,289 "
Total Imports.	543,291 tons	684,246 tons

EXPORTS.	1956.	1955.
Coal and Coke	1,410,481 tons	1,796,058 tons
Building and Road Materials	2,731 "	4,191 "
Other Food and Provisions	10,617 "	8,496 "
Grain and Flour	11,468 "	14,987 "
Machinery	26 "	91 "
Vehicles and Vehicle Parts	9,565 "	186 "
Tinplate	159 "	99 "
Iron and Steel Manufactures	416 "	886 "
Oil and Spirit	91,198 "	108,147 "
Chemicals and Chemical Fertilisers	73 "	283 "
Other Commodities	24,897 "	20,359 "
Total Exports.	1,561,631 tons	1,953,783 tons

	1956.	1955.
Total Imports and Exports	2,104,922 tons	2,638,029 tons

SECTION IV. - Inland barge traffic.

Not applicable to the Port of Barry.

SECTION V. - Water supply.

No change.

The following Table shows the number of samples taken during the Year and the bacteriological results obtained:-

Source.	Number of Samples.	Satisfactory.
Vessels.	10	9
Dockside.	15	13

Observations on Unsatisfactory Results.

As the vessel had sailed before the result became known, the information was forwarded to the next port of call where the necessary remedial action was undertaken.

In the cases arising from dockside investigations, corrective measures were taken and 'follow-up' samples proved satisfactory.

SECTION VI. - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952 and 1954.

"Excepted Ports"

In June, the Ministry of Health intimated that the European territory of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany should be regarded as within the "excepted area" and the seaports in them as "excepted ports".

The Ministry further intimated that the Public Health (Ships) Regulations would be amended in due course but that in the meantime the definition "excepted area" should be read as if it included Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany and the definition "excepted port" as if it included the coast of Italy and the whole of the coast of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Arising from this variation in arrangements between the Member States of Western European Union, the following observations were recently issued by the World Health Organisation.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY REGULATIONS (Article 104).

Arrangements relating to the Health Control of Sea Traffic in force in the Territories of the Member States of Western European Union.

as from 15th. June, 1956.

Area covered by the arrangements.

For sea traffic, the arrangements apply to ships trading solely between ports in the United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales), the European coasts of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, * the Irish Republic, Italy and the Netherlands; these ports are termed "excepted ports".

Seaport health control.

(i) The Maritime Declaration of Health is not required from any ship trading solely between the "excepted ports" and not calling at any other port (including Gibraltar) during its voyage. In normal health circumstances there is no need for such ships to ask for free pratique by radio.

(ii) The following requirements, however, apply to all ships:

(a) The ship must show the appropriate international flags or signal lights to indicate the state of health on board on approaching the port.

(b) If no case or suspected case of infectious disease is present or has occurred on board during the voyage, the ship may proceed immediately to her berth, subject to any requirements of the harbour or customs authorities.

(c) Immediately free pratique is granted (frequently this is done before or as soon as the ship ties up), the normal boarding by agents and other authorised persons, the disembarkation of passengers and the unloading of cargo may, so far as the port health authority is concerned, proceed.

(d) During the stay of the ship in the port, authorised officers of the port health authority may board and inspect the vessel at any time and, if infectious disease is discovered, may take any necessary action permitted under the regulations of the country in which the port is situated. The authority may also examine, and if necessary detain or remove to hospital any person on board who is suffering or is suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease, or who is verminous and may impose such other preventive measures (e.g. disinfection, surveillance, etc.) as may be considered necessary.

(e) The master must provide any information on the request of the port health authority and notify the occurrence of any sickness suspected to be of an infectious nature.

(iii) The procedure for the issue of international Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates at designated and approved ports is unaltered.

Temporary suspension of these seaport health control arrangements.

In abnormal or exceptional circumstances - e.g., if a port in one of the countries named is declared infected with one of the 'quarantinable diseases,' or if a case of serious infectious diseases is present on a ship - the above arrangements may be wholly or partially suspended by notice issued by the health administration.

* Although not a member of the Union, the Republic of Ireland has decided to participate in these arrangements.

The information contained in the foregoing paragraphs was, upon receipt, conveyed to the H.M.Customs (Waterguard) and Barry Channel Pilotage Authority.

SECTION VII. - Smallpox.

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district. -

Penrhys Hospital, Rhondda.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

The responsible Authority for the ambulance service is the Glamorgan County Council.

Arrangements have been made by this Authority for the transport of all cases or suspected cases of smallpox to be dealt with by the County Ambulance Control Station at Severn Road, Treforest Trading Estate, where special drivers have been selected for the purpose.

In instances where the smallpox consultant for the Area has advised removal of a case, application for transport would be made to the Ambulance Control Station at Barry, who would pass the request to Treforest Control for action.

At the Treforest Station a supply of white gowns is kept and these would be issued to the drivers when called upon to convey smallpox cases.

Upon receipt of a call for transport, the Treforest Control would detail the vehicle and driver to be used and he would then proceed to Penrhys Hospital, Rhondda, where a nurse and necessary equipment would be picked up. The case would then be collected and taken to hospital.

The vehicle would be disinfected at the Hospital and, together with the driver, retained at the Hospital as long as considered necessary. The driver would be re-vaccinated immediately after conveying the patient to the Hospital.

(3) Names of smallpox consultants available.

Dr. G. Emrys Harries,
Medical Superintendent,
City Isolation Hospital,
CARDIFF.
(Tel. No. CARDIFF 21466).
Private Address, etc.
14, Dunraven Flats,
Westgate Street,
CARDIFF.
(Tel. No. CARDIFF 20231).

Dr. G. F. James Thomas,
Deputy Medical Superintendent,
St. David's Hospital,
CARDIFF.
(Tel. Nos. CARDIFF 20441 and 20478).
Private Address, etc.
"The Leas",
Highfields,
Llandaff,
CARDIFF.
(Tel. No. CARDIFF 72679)

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Cardiff is available for the diagnosis of any suspected case.

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease.

During the Year there has been no change in the arrangements for dealing with Venereal Disease and the following details of attendances at the Barry Clinic have been kindly provided by Dr.P.Simon, Medical Officer i/c.

Seamen treated at Barry Venereal Diseases Clinic - 1956.

	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea.	Non-Gonococcal Urethritis.	Non-Venereal	Totals.
Cases						
Total	3	9	15	27	163	217
New	-	6	7	22	129	164
Attendances.						
Total	21	49	114	208	212	604
New	-	37	71	187	176	471

SECTION IX. - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category.	Disease	Number of cases during the year.		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	Rubella	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	-	-	-	-
Cases landed from other ships.	-	-	-	-

Rubella.

This patient arrived from Hamburg on the m.v.'British Marshall'. He recovered on board.

SECTION X. - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases were reported on ships entering the Port during the Year.

SECTION XI. - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

During the Year, no "infected" or "suspected" ships arrived in the Port.

Vessels arriving from plague infected ports or suspected areas would be inspected on arrival by the Port Medical Officer and Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority. Such vessels would be thoroughly searched for rat evidence and rats caught or found dead submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

SECTION XII. - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Vessels are inspected by a Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority as soon as possible after docking. Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificates are inspected and an overall inspection for rat traces made of the ship. If evidence of rats is found during the validity of a Certificate held on board, the owners are advised to undertake fumigation. In the majority of cases, the ready co-operation of owners in this matter is obtained. However, should instances arise where such co-operation was not forthcoming, every effort would be made to control and reduce the rat population on board. Trapping and poisoning would be employed as methods of elimination and the use of rat-guards, painted and lighted gangways, etc., to prevent egress of the rodents ashore.

In cases where rat indications are found and the Certificate is not valid, fumigation is enforced.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

These examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), The Parade, Cardiff.

1 rat from a ship was sent to the Laboratory for examination and found to be free from rodent plague infection.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

During the Year, one vessel was fumigated with hydrogen cyanide. On two others, trapping and poisoning were undertaken by the Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator.

Fumigation of vessels in the district is undertaken by commercial contractors. Notification is received from the contractors as to the date and time when fumigation will take place; a Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority attends the fumigation and ensures that everything done is in strict compliance with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951.

The afore-mentioned fumigation was carried out by Scientex, Ltd., 12, West Bute Street, Cardiff.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Modern vessels are designed to provide an almost complete measure of rat-proofing and there is steady improvement in the older vessels.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category	Number
Black rats	3
Brown rats	-
Species not known	-
Sent for examination	1
Infected with plague	-

TABLE F.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of Deratting Certificates Issued.					No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued. (6)	Total Certificates Issued. (7)
After fumigation with		After Trapping (3)	After Poisoning (4)+	Total (5)		
HCN. (1)	Other fumigant (state method) (2)					
1	-	-	-	1	78	79

+ State poisons used and number of Certificates issued after each poison.

SECTION XIII. - Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and Number of Inspections.		Notices Served		Result of serving Notices.
		Statutory	Other	
Defects of original construction	976	Nil.	1	1 complied with
Structural defects through wear and tear.		Nil.	98	98 complied with
Dirt and other conditions prejudicial to health.		Nil.	121	120 complied with
Verminous conditions		Nil.	20	19 complied with
Total	976	Nil.	240	238 complied with

SECTION XIV. - Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948.

No change.

SECTION XV. - Medical Inspection of Aliens. (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

Barry is not an approved port for this purpose.

SECTION XVI. - Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

No change.

OTHER MATTERS

RODENT CONTROL.

(a) Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No.2)Order, 1956.

The above-mentioned Amendment Order became operative on the 9th. April, 1956, and authorised Port Health Authorities to charge a prescribed fee for the inspection of vessels for the purpose of issuing Rodent Control Certificates under Article 3(2)(b) of the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order,1951.

The scale of charges to be as follows -

	£.	s.	d.
(a) if the vessel is 300 tons net or under	0	10	0
(b) if the vessel is over 300 tons net and not over 1,000 tons net	1	0	0
(c) if the vessel is over 1,000 tons net	2	0	0

9 Rodent Control Certificates were issued up to the 8th. April. For the remainder of the Year, i.e. the period during which the Amendment Order was operative, 19 such certificates were issued.

(b) Rats Destroyed - In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

	Black	Brown.
By Rodent Operator employed by British Transport Commission (South Wales Docks) ..	-	27
By Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator ..	Nil.	Nil.

FOOD INSPECTION.

1. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
   The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

During the Year, the Cold Stores were regularly inspected and close contact maintained with the Flour Mills. Several requests were also received for the examination of items of ships' stores.

The following list shows details of foodstuffs condemned during the year by the Chief Public Health Inspector to the Port Health Authority. In several instances, the foodstuffs concerned, although unfit for human consumption, were found to be suitable for animal feeding purposes.

Bananas.	8,064 lbs.
Butter.	21 lbs.
Coffee.	130½ lbs.
Cereals (mainly Wheat).	(18,408 lbs. (597 pkts.
Fish.	155 lbs.
Fish, Tinned.	46 tins.
Flour.	10,105 lbs.
Fruit, dried (assorted).	370 lbs.
Lard.	69 lbs.
Meat and Offal.	961 lbs.
Milk, Tinned.	480 tins.
Pickles.	112 lbs.
Potatoes.	5,824 lbs.
Spices.	5 lbs.
Tomato Puree.	32 tins.
Vegetables, Dried.	475 lbs.
Vegetables, Tinned.	60 lbs.

2. The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948.
   The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the Year.

Factories and Workshops.

Frequent inspections of the sanitary conveniences were made during the Year. All nuisances have been reported upon and the remedial work carried out. The conditions from a public health point of view are satisfactory.

Sanitary Conveniences on Dockside.

These are adequate and maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Foreign Animals Orders, 1910 - 1919.

These Orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports, scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for the disinfection and cleansing of vessels on which animals are carried.

25 dogs and 45 cats were brought to the Port during the Year, and remained on board.

Dangerous Drugs (No.3) Regulations, 1923.

Five certificates were issued under these Regulations during the Year.

CARDIFF (RHOOSE) AIRPORT.

Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952 and 1954.

During the Year, these Regulations were varied similarly to the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, the effect being that the European territory of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany came to be regarded as within the "excepted area".

The following Tables give details in respect of Aliens and Arrivals at the Airport -

Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport - Table 1.

Medical Examination of Aliens

(Year ended 31/12/56)

Number of arriving aircraft carrying aliens	...	189
Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)		686
Total number of aliens medically examined	...	1
Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined.	...	Nil

Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport - Table II.

(Year ended 31/12/56)

Aircraft and Passenger Arrivals.

From	Aircraft	Passengers
"Excepted Area"	1,540	14,124
Europe outside "Excepted Area" ...	18	389
Total	1,558	14,513

NOTE: "Excepted Area" means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Irish Republic, France in Europe, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy in Europe.

Conclusion.

I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Staff of the Port Health Department for the efficient service rendered by them during the Year under review.

My thanks are also tendered to the Officers of H.M.Customs, the Officials of British Transport Commission (South Wales Docks), the Harbour Master, the Barry Channel Pilots and all Officials at Cardiff (Rhoose) Airport, for the manner in which they have so readily co-operated in the maintenance of Public Health and prevention of disease in the Ports.

Finally, I wish also to thank the Health Committee for their consideration during this period.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LENNOX.

Port Medical Officer.